

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER,

JUNE 5, 1770.

To JUNIUS.

S I R,

THESE was a time when your political batteries were directed against the characters of individuals, and though you wantonly belied the most unexceptionable, this was by far the most innocent of your public amusements. The intemperance of even a real patriotic zeal will some times gloat over the infamy of a lie, when it serves to render a Minister odious; and the nation may receive a benefit from the crime of a pretended assessor of her liberties. Had you stood there, the contempt due to you as a man might have been balanced in the opinion of some people, by your merit as a watchful monitor. The vilest animals are of some use in the general system; and in this rule even the calumnious informer is included. But emboldened by impunity, and exasperated by defeat, you have mounted, by degrees, from particular characters, to a general attack on the constitution of your country. Every branch of the legislature has been separately arraigned at the tribunal of the public by you; and, as if your pernicious designs were not sufficiently evident from these separate accusations, you have now the presumption to include them all in one. Your letter of Monday last daringly asserts, that King, Lords, and Commons, have abused the power and betrayed the rights entrusted to them by the constitution. What is this but to assert, that all government is at an end; and that hereafter every man is to rely for his safety on his own arm? What expectations of advantage you may entertain amid the confusion which you endeavour to raise I know not; but this I know, that he who is guilty of such an attempt ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind.

It would be presumption in me to take on myself the defence of the constitution; and it would, perhaps, be unworthy of the legislature to with a defence against such an antagonist. There are some injuries, the atrocity of which, and the disproportion between the injured and the injurer, render them improper for punishment; and it is happy for the world that there are certain lengths in wickedness, beyond which if a man attempts to go, he defers his own purpose, and the intended mischief recoils upon himself. You are precisely in this situation. While you only defamed the virtuous, the natural malice of all whom your satire did not touch was on your side. When you insulted the majesty of a King, you were applauded by those who are envious of every thing above them. When you railed at the House of Commons, those who had any hopes from a change of Ministry gave you encouragement: But God forbid that I should suspect a single man in England impious enough to approve your attempt to destroy a system deservedly dear to all who bear the name of Englishmen.

But although the consequences of your malice are not to be feared, it may not be improper to confute your arguments. And, in a candid view of the matter, it affords a pretty strong presumption against you that your attack is made upon the whole legislative body of this empire. The united sense of such a body ought at least to inspire you with some diffidence of the justice of the cause which you embrace. It can never be the interest of King, Lords, and Commons, to conspire against the Rights of the people. They can hardly even commit a mistake upon a point essential to the life of the constitution (if I may be allowed an expression of yours.) But the great misfortune of this case is, that your faction, despairing to get into power by the open methods of constitutional opposition has succeeded to persuade some part of the people that a point, not even essential to the perfection of the constitution, is essential to its entireness and existence. There is not an underling of your whole party who is not convinced of this truth; but it is sufficient for your purpose if you can impose it on the people as a fallhood.

Your surprize that the abilities and authority of your friends were not able to procure a reversal in this session of Parliament of the proceedings in the last with respect to the Middlesex election is affected: You knew these proceedings would not be rescinded; you knew they ought not to have been rescinded. It would indeed be very strange should the authority of any outed party prevail against a determination so solemn, so repeated, and so founded in justice. But when we consider the party which ought to have done all this, we are almost tempted to believe your surprize not only affected, but ironical. Do you really imagine that any great authority resides in the dark and intricate web of argumentation spun by Grenville, or the captious motions held out by D—H? In the incoherent and unmanly ravings of Beckford, or the more illiberal invectives uttered by Barre? In the frothy declamations of Burke, or the acrid discontents of Sir George Saville? In the malignant virulence of the City Sheriffs, or the awkward grunting of Sir Joseph Mawbey? What force do you think belongs to the sophistry of a W—n, or a D—g against the wisdom of this nation? Though it be easier to pull down than to rear up, our excellent constitution was not designed to be overturned by such feeble hands.

The business of the Middlesex election came before the House of Commons, as the only court on earth before which it could be determined. Whatever had been its fate in that House, the nation ought to have submitted, from a regard to its own welfare. And it would have submitted, had the welfare of the nation alone been concerned. For my own part, though I do not know a power that can constitutionally controul the House of Commons in its judicial capacity, yet had I been one of those who thought the determination unjust, it would not have displeased me to see the other two branches of the legislature unitedly interpose. When I say this, I am not very sure of the ground I go on; for I have been taught to believe, upon

no mean authority, that an injustice done by the House of Commons is less dangerous to the constitution than a redress of that injustice brought about by any of the other branches of legislature.

Therefore I rather go upon feeling than conviction, when I suppose this case. But what has happened? Both the King and the House of Peers have been requested to interpose; and if violence could give a sanction, or promote a cause, violence has not been wanting in the mode of application. The business, both as to its form and substance, has been canvassed in public and private by word and in writing; and the result of all is, that the other two branches of the legislature, instead of interposing to controul, have approved and sanctioned the proceedings of the House of Commons. So that what was originally an act of one branch, is at this hour an act of the whole legislative body, and cannot now be rescinded without a total subversion of the constitution.

For this reason Junius treats the whole legislative body with outrage; and these are his words: 'The three branches of the legislature seem to treat their separate rights and interests as the Roman triumvirs did their friends. They reciprocally sacrificed them to the animosities of each other, and establish a detestable union among themselves upon the ruin of the laws, and the liberty of the commonwealth.' I forbear to comment upon these words. They amount to a crime above the highest defined in our law. That crime for which no punishment is provided, because no legislator could suppose a possibility of its being committed: But if the atrocity of the position can be equalled, it can only be by its absurdity; for there is not a mathematical demonstration more certain than that the King, Lords, and Commons united, can have no interest separate from the interest of the Community. Each of them may, but all of them cannot: And so far ought we to be from blaming their union with the House of Commons on this occasion, that every man in England, who values the constitution, ought to thank God for that moderation, and that love for true liberty, which prevented the King and the House of Peers from seizing this opportunity to destroy the balance of our liberties, perhaps irretrievably. Good Heavens! what an opening would the shallow politics of Junius and his gang afford to an ambitious and enterprising Monarch! And what a danger have we not escaped by the virtue of him who sits on the Throne of these nations? If he persists in rejecting the temptations which a furious and desperate faction force upon him, he will for this only, independent of all other merit, receive the blessings of our latest posterity. But this appears folly to the multitude, who must feel the distress before they can be made sensible of the danger.

Yet this is the King whom Junius, in the wantonness of his malice, prides himself to insult: But, people of England, the insult is offered to you. As few men make dishonourable proposals to a woman, unless encouraged by some appearance of levity in her behaviour, so no man would dare publicly to insult your King, unless he flattered himself that some part of you at least would not be displeased with it: I should say this, and it would be a lasting disgrace to you, whatever character your Monarch bore: But not to express your detestation of reproaches levelled against a virtuous King, and for that very virtue levelled against him, would stamp an infamy on the English name, which the merit of ages would not efface. It is your business to see to that. In the mean time I will beg leave to ask the person, who professes to have so despicable an opinion of you, a few questions relating to the very extraordinary censure he has passed upon his King. I have heard, Junius, of blemishes in a man's character that were amiable; I have even heard of faults that, as you say, may do him honour. But I believe the amiable blemishes were not tried by a very exact standard, and the honourable faults by the standard of success. At any rate I never heard it disputed, but that the man would have been better had he wanted the faults or the blemishes. However, the particular question I would put to you is this, what virtue in the whole catalogue is it by which a King is disgraced? As you are a critic in language, I shall expect some precision in your answer. You know that virtue is a very relative term, and I give you all the advantages which arise from the loose meaning of the word. But if with all these you cannot give a satisfactory and categorical answer to the question, you will permit me to hold you for the most infamous slanderer, and the most presumptuous defamer, that ever brought shame upon an age or nation. Indeed there is something so portentous in making virtue a crime, something so indicative of a general corruption and depravity of manners in the daring to broach so damnable a tenet, that were it not for some instances still to be met with of that virtue which you stigmatize, this nation would be no longer a residence worthy of honest men, but ripe for that destruction which you and your rotten faction are straining every nerve to bring upon it.

I am very averse to suppose that a general depravation of manners prevails to any considerable degree. And yet a man must shut his eyes not to perceive that it does prevail in some degree. This is not a time to investigate the causes, but the effects lie bleeding before us. You, Junius, and the other myrmidons of faction, have seized the first eruption of the distemper, and directed its symptoms to an impatience and opposition to all lawful authority. Whether in the end you may not become the just victims of the flame you have kindled, time only can determine; but you have so far succeeded to pervert the very essence and nature of things, that what was formerly virtue is now become vice. I do not pretend to say that the higher part of the nation is free from this contagion, but I will venture to affirm that the lower part is most dangerously infected. I might instance the fatal increase of crimes of every kind in and about this metropolis, and above all the frequency of murders.

'Tis but of late that thirst of blood was part of the character of an Englishman; and I fear much we owe it now to the intemperate fury of politics, which has seized the lowest of the people.

You, Junius, attribute this misfortune to the pardon granted by his Majesty in two cases of murder; but the clamour you have raised about these, and the unrelenting malice with which the miserable objects of them have been pursued, demonstrate that the cause exists elsewhere. Indeed that savageness of disposition which can count the charge to hunt down a miserable wretch, merely because he is an object of mercy, accounts much better for the horror of the times than any hope of impunity from a pardon, which, unless procured by the interest of faction, faction would take care to render ineffectual: But I mistake, there is a refinement of malice above this, and it is to procure the pardon, and make an outcry against it when it is granted. Has not this been the case of the Kennedies? Did not my Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Marlborough solicit their pardon? If there lies any blame, it is not on the King, who was humane enough to take their representations as true, but on them who dared to represent falsehoods to their Sovereign.

This is a subject too melancholy to dwell on. The triumph of the five members over the whole House of Commons presents a more agreeable prospect: These worthies I think are Sir George Saville, the Lord-Mayor, the two Sheriffs, and Alderman Trecothick. You might have added to the list, but then the number would not have answered another incident which you had in view; and the honour due to these Gentlemen of demeaning themselves in a manner utterly unworthy of the character of *Gentlemen*, would have been too much divided. You boast that they treated the House unworthily; you acknowledge that they deserved to be expelled; and you triumph because they were not expelled, urging the moderation of the House of Commons as a proof that it was in the wrong. Did you never hear a story of the clown in a court of justice, who between two lawyers, one of whom was very violent and scurrilous, and the other temperate and cool, being asked which he thought in the right, made this answer; *Nay I ain't such a fool neither, but I can see who puts t'other in a passion.* I should be very apt to conclude with the clown, that temper and moderation is a better criterion of right than violence and outrage. Since we are upon the subject to the House of Commons, I will venture to make a bold assertion, an assertion which many will stare at, but which all who take the trouble of enquiring will find to be true. We have not seen since the revolution a House of Commons so independent as the present. I appeal to facts, and I dare you, Junius, or any other of your kidney, to contradict them. During the two sessions of the present Parliament, more beneficial laws have passed, more popular questions have been carried than in any other period of the same duration. When I say popular questions, I do not mean questions carried by your faction, for it is much to the honour of this House of Commons, that faction and Ministry have been equally unsuccessful in almost every question put as a factious or ministerial question merely.

This is a fact, though universally known, too little attended to: If it were, it would go far to render you, Junius, as odious as you deserve to be. The time, however, may come when the delirium, which seems to have seized on us, will cease, and we shall look back with amazement on the extravagancies it has forced us to commit; but while it lasts we resemble a drunken man who is firmly persuaded that he only is steady while the whole world turns round.

MODESTUS.

TRIESTE, May 19.

THE following account is now given us of the demolition of Patras, which is destroyed from the very foundations. The Garrison in the Castle, which was blocked up, made, on the 13th of April, at seven in the morning, a sally, which being supported by 6000 foot and 4000 horse, they made themselves masters of the city, and put all in it, able to bear arms, to the sword. The resistance made to them was very small, for the Turks having set fire to the city in many different places, such of the unfortunate inhabitants as could not escape, became a prey either to the flames, or the sword of the barbarians. This carnage lasted for several hours. The foreign consuls had the good fortune to escape to Zante, all except the son of the English consul, who had a good deal of difficulty to get out of the hands of the Turks. For this young Gentleman being retired to his hotel with two Neapolitan travellers, and several women and young Ladies, belonging to the principal persons of the city, to the number of about 70, a body of Albanians, armed with hatchets, endeavoured to force his gates; but he representing to them that his nation was in alliance with the Porte, they conducted him to the Castle, together with all that were with him. In this fortress he saw a great number of persons beheaded, and, but for the arrival of the Turkish com-

mander, who knew him, would have undergone the same fate. The Turkish officer ordered him to be conducted to his own apartment, where he remained till five in the evening, when he ordered him to be reconveyed to his hotel, under a strong escort, but on his arrival there, he found it reduced to ashes, so that about dusk he withdrew to the sea side with all his retinue and one domestic, and after three hours march on the shore, happily found a bark, into which he got with all who fled to him, and arrived safe at Zante. The whole city is destroyed, together with all the villages around, and most of the inhabitants murdered.

Venice, May 19. The face of affairs seems entirely changed in the Morea. Coron is again in the hands of the Turks, who are recovered of the consternation into which they were thrown on the first descent of the Russians. While they were busied with the Epirotes in retaking Patras, advice was brought them, that 4000 Mainotes were marching towards Achaia. The Ottomans directly advanced between them, and killed 2000 of them on the spot, the rest being totally dispersed. By this victory the whole Duchy of Claren, of which Patras is the capital, is again subject to the Ottomans. All the letters likewise received from that Peninsula, as well as from Zante, bring, that an army of 60,000 men, headed by a Seraskier, is already arrived at Corinth.

Otranto, May 11. The advices received from the Morea, by a merchant ship arrived here, continue unfavourable to the Melissines. The Turks are yet masters of the citadels of Coron and Modon, and the conduct of the Greeks, instead of favouring the operations of the Russians, throws difficulties in the way. The Mainotes (the ancient Lacedemonians) have given at Patras a proof of their pretended valour. A body of them being ordered to cover that place on the side of Ala, against any undertaking of the Turks, who were encamped there, they thought proper to retire in the night of the 13th of April, to the adjacent villages, on account of a heavy rain. The Turks were no sooner informed of their retreat, than they advanced towards Patras, and committed there the horrible ravages above mentioned. In this attack they were joined by 10,000 Epirotes.

Paris, June 1. By letters from Nantz, we learn, that forty ships laden with grain, the greatest part wheat, have successively arrived in that port since the 24th past, which has, in a great measure, lowered the price of corn in that neighbourhood, as well as in Bretagne, Touraine, and the other provinces, in which it was immoderately dear. The King has also extended his charity to the indigent poor in those provinces of every age and sex, and has caused an allowance to be made, in proportion to the number of each family, that they may be able to purchase the necessaries of life for their support. The states of Bretagne have established a board of charity for the like purpose.

LONDON, June 9.

WE are assured, that neither the government, nor principal merchants concerned in the North-American trade, have received the least intimation of any fresh disturbances at Boston, New-England.

June 10. It is reported that the extraordinary step intended to be taken by the Middlesex freeholders, of refusing to pay the land-tax, has already occasioned divers councils to be held; and that the method of proceeding with the defaulters is said to be resolved on in case they should put their menaces in execution.

From the precipitate retreat of a certain great Lady to the continent, it is imagined there is something very important in agitation, that will occasion warm work the ensuing winter, and of which she has had private intimation by means of friends.

The Captains of ships in the American trade, have got such positive orders from their several owners at the other side the Atlantic, in regard to carrying out any goods from Great-Britain, except books, cutlery, and a few articles that they cannot possibly do without, that they will not even carry the usual presents, which are made from their friends here, till they first make an affidavit that they are not for sale.

The account lately in the papers, of the death of Sir Thomas Adams, Bart. commander in his Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Virginia, is not true, letters having been received from him since the above account was published, by which it appears that gallant young officer was then alive, but in a very declining state of health.

June 13. Great interest was made to save two out of the three of the people who were executed last Monday forenoon, for the murder of Mr. Shaw in the city road; when their friends applied to the Right Honourable Lord North (we are credibly informed) his Lordship told them that his Majesty had been deceived in the application for the Kennedys, and that he had signified his Royal intention of pardoning no person for murder, whose case did not in itself carry with it the strongest reasons for lenity; his Lordship also said, that he would not upon any account present such petition, as was at that time requested of him.

June 14. Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the trial of Mr. Woodfall, for printing Junius's letter to the King, came on before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield at Guildhall, when only seven of the jury impanelled appearing, five talesmen were made choice of. The publication being admitted, the trial lasted but a short time. The pleadings of counsel ended about eleven, when the Judge gave a short charge, and the jury withdrew a quarter before twelve o'clock. The Court adjourned about five, when Lord Mansfield desired, that if the jury agreed on their verdict before two o'clock, to attend him at his house, as he would wait till that time to know their determination. They agreed at half past nine that the defendant was guilty of printing and publishing the letter signed Junius, but not of a libel, and accordingly waited on his Lordship.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, made ample provision for her household, an open table is to be kept for the yeomen of the guard there on duty, as usual, and also for such of her domestics as choose to continue there, and the rest to be on double wages during her absence.

June 15. On Wednesday a ship arrived in the river, commanded by Capt. Scott, with returned goods from Boston. Upon the above ship's arrival off Boston, the greater part of the merchants, to whom the goods were consigned, refused to have them shored, because their right of taxation was not removed; but some consented to take in their goods, which it is supposed will be their ruin, as few will deal with them. After the above goods were housed, *An importer of English goods* was wrote on the doors of such as had taken them in, as a mark of contempt.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 30.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint JOHN BLAIR, jun. Esq; to succeed Nathaniel Walthoe, Esq; deceased, as Clerk to his Majesty's Privy Council.

MR. RIND,

Please to insert the following short piece in your Gazette, and you will oblige

August 18, 1770. A CONSTANT READER.

It would be needless to point out the many advantages a community must receive from a man who omits no opportunity of making public whatever he thinks may conduce to the advancement of science, or to shew how great praise he is justly entitled to from the whole world, since, in the present age, merit is disregarded, and every attempt to promote knowledge laugh at and ridiculed. Of this our country produces several recent instances, for when C. R. published his *familiar hints* on the last year's comet, how illiberally was he attacked by A. B.? And now, when a late benevolent author B. E. has ventured to defend the injured merit of his friend, and to prove the ignorance of A. B. from the *English papers*, when he has dared, in defiance of the wit and humour of all unfeeling wags, to publish his observations on the late *strange appearance in the Heavens, or starry burr*; the CUSTOMER steps forth, and endeavours to bring into contempt, those remarks which his narrow genius could not comprehend. Desirous at all events to shew himself to be a wit, he ridicules B. E.'s observations; notwithstanding his candid profession of ignorance. Happy will it be for the improvement of science should the ingenious astronomer's modesty permit him to continue his observations, but I fear the too forward wit of the Customer will deprive us of so great advantages. No sooner had this well inclined author published his remarks, but the Customer, perhaps *something skilled in ancient astronomy*, advances with all the virulence of A. B. and, under the flimsy cover of an irony, thinking the deepest wit lay concealed, furiously attacks him, holds up his observations to the world as erroneous, without demonstrating them to be so; gravely *entreats* him to be *indisfatigable* in his observations on this *strange appearance when he shall discover it in the south travelling to the north*, little suspecting it would ever take that course, which we have since found it has done; thereby, in the first instance, proving to the world the great opinion the Gentleman has of his own abilities, viz. that he would have every one implicitly believe whatever he advances upon bare surmise, in preference to the accurate observations of the learned; and in the next, giving us a singular proof how little he was acquainted with the subject he had undertaken. Henceforward let the humorous Customer be more cautious how he applies his wit, lest he should meet with Dr. Franklin's fate, and his *bottled sarcasms* should burst upon his own noddle.

When we see merit thus ridiculed, and every generous effort for the good of society, blasted by such *ill-timed flashes of wit*, how must the *lovers of science* regret, and the *generous and sympathetic* lament, that wit and humour, the proper scourges of vice and folly, should be employed to lash ingenuity and modesty.

TO A NIGHTINGALE.

I.
COY Bird of Eve! whose solitary Note
I catch imperfect from a Spray remote,
(While numerous Echoes down the Vale
Convey the melancholy Tale)
Still nearer to my lonely Cell
Bring all thy Woes, sweet Philomel!

II.
Around that Cell no verdant Bowers
With careless Elegance inwove,
Or Shrubs adorn'd with early Flowers,
Exhaling Fragrance, court thy Love;
Yet think not to a heedless Ear
Thy Throat will vainly warble here:
Thy liquid Lays enchant my Soul
Wakeful, as yonder starry Pole:
Then nearer to my lonely Cell
Bring all thy Woes, sweet Philomel.

III.
If I deny the hospitable Bough,
(Foe to the pensive Genius of the Shade)
May yonder beechen Glades
Their salutary Gloom no more display,
To intercept the Dog-Star's fiery Ray
From my devoted Brow!
May never Music sooth my Breast,
But the funereal Bird, unblest
Harrow with Shrieks, that fright the dawning Day!
Witness, ye neighbouring Alleys green,
Do I not rove, where Woodbines twine,
And call each branching Oak divine,
Entraptur'd with the sylvan Scene?
Then nearer to my lonely Cell
Bring all thy Woes, sweet Philomel.

IV.

Were once my ardent wishes crown'd,
A new Elyzium waving round
Would empty ev'ry Forest nigh
Of all their native Melody:
But Fate, inexorable Fate,
Not ev'n thy Sounds can mitigate:
Then pardon, gentle Bird, the Wrong;
And, at my Window perching light,
Pour thy sweet Breath: Attentive Night
Will o'er these Bounds her solemn Reign prolong.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; MODERATOR.

At a meeting of sundry associators, for the county of King George, at the Courthouse of the said county, on Thursday the 2d day of August, 1770, in order to choose a committee to inspect the importation and purchase of goods, agreeable to the terms of association, Charles Carter, William Robinson, George Thornton, John Taliaferro, and Andrew Buchanan, Esquires, are, by a majority, elected for that purpose.

CHARLES CARTER,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Joseph Robinson,	John Skinner,
Enoch Inou,	Landon Carter,
Francis Thornton,	Judith Banks,
John Carter,	George Thornton,
Reuben Berry,	William Thornton,
William Boon,	William Rowley,
Thomas Berry,	James Key,
Horatio Dade,	William Bruce,
Joel Berry,	Joseph Jones,
William Underwood,	William Smith,
Benjamin Johnson,	David Jones,
Alexander Rose,	J. Pullen,
G. Marshall,	Samuel Wharton,
B. Berry,	Thomas Jordon.

DEAR SIR,

Above is an account of the proceedings of the associators in King George, also a list of those who have signed the association paper that I kept myself; the others are not yet returned to me; but from the information I have received, not one man in the county but what is agreeable to sign it, and carry it to its full extent. I shall, from time to time, transmit to you, Sir, an exact and regular account of the proceedings of the committee, and shall be glad to receive your directions and advice by every convenient opportunity. Mr. Thomas Jett has lodged an information of some packages of goods sent to him from Maryland, which we shall inspect to-morrow, and dispose of as directed by the association.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, most affectionately,

August 7, 1770.

CHARLES CARTER.

THE subscribers will attend at Westmoreland court-house, on Saturday the 22d of September, to fix the value of such tobacco as was damaged in Stratford warehouse by the storm in September last. All persons concerned in this business, are desired to give their attendance.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
RICHARD LEE,
WILLIAM BOOTH,
THOMAS CHILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two valuable tracts of LAND

lying on Pamunkey river, in King William county, drawn by Col. Bernard Moore, as prizes in his lottery, one contains 550 acres, and has on it a good dwelling house 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, in which Col. Moore formerly lived, and many good and convenient out-houses; the situation is high and pleasant, the land is very good for corn, tobacco and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 586 acres, and lies on the river below the above mentioned land, it abounds with such a quantity of white oak that it is thought 10000 l. worth of plank and staves may be got off it, the soil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and tobacco. Col. Moore will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase, and the terms may be known by applying to the subscribers, to whom the purchase money is to be paid. Mr. Garland Anderson, of Hanover, is empowered to sell the 100 acre lots in Caroline county, drawn by Col. Moore in his lottery.

EDMUND PENDLETON, and
PETER LYONS.

FOR SALE,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of LAND in Gloucester county, in Pitsworth parish, within a mile and half of York river, houses, &c. and a plantation in order for six hands to work, and a fine range for cattle. This land may be entered on in December, and possession given at the time, and the money to be paid by the 25th of October. Also 200 hundred acres in Ware parish, being part of the tract on which the subscriber lives, and within a mile and a half of the same river, somewhat lower the river, and opposite the mouth of Queen's Creek from the nearest landing, which is commonly called Clay Bank. Likewise 230 acres of land in Kingston parish, lying within a mile of East warehouse, and half a mile of a branch of the said river. These two last tracts may be entered on immediately. Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above tracts or parcels of land may know the terms, and have great bargains, by applying to

JOHN HUGHES.

WHEREAS some intelligence hath been received by a passenger who arrived in the year 1767 or 1768 from London, in company with Capt. William Cocks, who said he was an inhabitant of Virginia, had been some years in London, and had obtained his Majesty's grant or warrant for five thousand acres of land, situate in West Florida, on the river Mississippi. This is to inform the said Cocks, if he designs selling said grant, that he may hear of a purchaser, that will give any sum that can be agreed upon, not exceeding one thousand pounds, Maryland currency, one half to be paid in cash, the other in goods, on good terms, or bills of exchange, by enquiring of the subscriber, living in King's Town, Queen Anne county, Maryland.

TUXWELL BERNARD.

TO BE SOLD,
At public auction, on Monday the 10th
of September, on the premises,
THE DWELLING-HOUSE at pre-
sented by the subscriber, which is very well
situated, and is a very good house, with a
large garden, and a very good kitchen, with a
range of stone, and a very good fire, and a
very good place for people to sleep in, an excellent
well of water, and a good garden. There is likewise a
very good garden, on the main street, which might be converted
into three or four lodging rooms; and there is a cellar under
it. The house might be made much larger, at a very
trifling expense, by taking in a STORE, at one end of it,
which rents for \$1. a year. Upon paying 1000. in October
next, the purchaser will have two years credit for the re-
maining.

At the same time will be sold sundry **HOUSEHOLD**
and **KITCHEN FURNITURE**, particularly a
number of very good **BEDS** and **BEDDING**, on credit,
until April, for all sums above **FIVE POUNDS**, the pur-
chaser giving bond and security.

The above sale being made in consequence of my reso-
lution immediately to decline **TAVERN-KEEPING**, and
to have my affairs settled, I desire every person who is in-
debted to me to make payment in October next, as
after that time all accounts due to me a subscriber will have
the subscriber's order.

Williamsburg, August 30, 1770. **THOMAS CRAIG.**

Just arrived from **AFRICA**,
Two Hundred choice
SLAVES,

In the brig **ASTON**, **JOHN CLIFTON**, Commander:

THE sale of which will begin at **Bermuda Hundred**,
on Thursday the 20th of September, and continue
until all are sold. Merchants notes will be received
in payment.

JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALL, & Co.

On Monday the 24th of September, will
be **SOLD** at Mr. Robert Cunningham's,
in Mecklenburg county, for ready mo-
ney, bills of exchange, or merchants
notes payable at the ensuing General Oc-
tober court,

SIX very likely Virginia born Negro
fellows. And on Monday the first day of October next,
will be sold, for ready money, at the house of Mr. George
Jefferson, in Pittsylvania county, sixty head of cattle,
twelve horses, and sundry household furniture, conveyed
by deed of trust from said Jefferson to

HENRY DELONEY.
I 15th instant, as formerly advertised, had I not a
fine crop of tobacco growing that would have been lost,
and will now probably be saved by delaying the sale.
Those that intend becoming purchasers may depend on
the slaves and other effects being sold agreeable to the
above advertisement. 3 **G. JEFFERSON.**

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the
15th instant, by one **CHARLES DIAL**, a silver
WATCH, made by **DANIEL BYNG**, Ramsgate, No.
23357, marked on the front plate of the works; also 5
silver tea spoons, marked A. S. together with several other
articles too numerous to mention. The said **Dial** is about
50 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, well set, wears his
own short grey hair, is pitted with the small-pox, and has
a large scar across his upper lip, one over his left eye and
another under the same; likewise a large scar on the
top of his head. Had on when he went away, a felt hat,
a tailor's green jacket, and claret coloured breeches, oz-
naburg trowsers, a dowlas shirt, and a pair of brown thread
hose. Whoever takes up the said **Charles Dial**, and
conveys him to me in **Warwick county**, shall receive
FORTY SHILLINGS reward. **PETER LOVELL.**

NORFOLK, August 22, 1770.

AS I intend to leave **VIRGINIA** next
Spring, and settle in the island of **Nevis**, I propose
to sell on the 19th of next month, half a lot or more of
land, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and a very
large garden. The land bounds on the main street, and
on **Elizabeth river**, about mid-way the town of **Norfolk**,
between on one side Mr. John Greenwood, and on the other
side Mr. James Carter, with a lane of 20 feet on the side
of Mr. John Greenwood. One half the purchase money
to be paid down, and the other half in six months, giving
bond and good security. **JOHN CHISHURE.**

Maryland, August 15, 1770.

THE subscriber, who has been regu-
larly bred to the practice of **PHYSIC** and **SUR-
GERY**, gives this public information that he begins to
inoculate on the 5th of September, and continues till
the last of June 1771, at his house which stands about
half a mile from **Baltimore Town**, on a healthy situa-
tion, with a very agreeable prospect. The price (as
before) **TWO PISTOLES**, and twenty-five shillings
per week for board. The sickness is really trifling, and
the confinement none. They may safely return to their
homes in 21 days. Those that choose to come, are re-
quested not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice,
that necessary care may be taken to prevent their being
inconvenienced. **NEGROES** will be insured at five per
cent. The subscriber declares he has inoculated upwards
of eight thousand, and has lost but seventeen, and they
died more from obliquity and a too great indulgence,
than from the small-pox.

HENRY STEVENSON.

HIGHGATE-HOUSE, Gloucester, Aug. 27, 1770.
INTEND for **Great-Britain** immedi-
ately, and to return as soon as possible. All those to
whom I am indebted will please to apply the next October
court to **JAMES COCKE**, Esq; at **Williamsburg**, or in the
mean time to **Mrs. Mary Delaney**, in my house in **Glou-
cester**, who will take care the same be duly discharged.
JONATHAN WATSON.

ALL persons who have demands
against the estate of **John Whitlock**, late of
this county, are desired to bring in their claims by the 25th
of December next, that the same may be adjusted; and
all persons indebted to the estate of the said **Whitlock** are
desired to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will
be allowed them.

GEORGE MORE,
THOMAS FLOURNOY, } Executors.

RICHMOND county, Aug. 23, 1770.

OWEN GRIFFITH bring with me,
though in a little time, from an account
from his brother at the Duke of Gloucester's, that he
has delivered some goods for him, **Barrow**,
who, it seems, was to sail for **London**. The young
man will be obliged to the subscriber, and one that
can give him tidings of the same, and they will be
packed up by **Griffith's** father, and sent precisely after,
and the contents of the package in or set down. This
young man going home, to really a very good estate,
would be glad of the things, because they are possi-
bly such as may fit him to appear again in character in
his own country; which I have seen attested under the
name **Montague**, in a large hand, dated at **Montague-
House**, May 26, 1770. **LONDON CARTER.**

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Col.
Edmund Pendleton's, on Tuesday the 28th of **De-
cember** 1768, a very dark bay gelding, about 4 feet 6
or 7 inches high, 5 years old the 10th of May last,
shews a little of the **English** blood, and was just broke
to pace, trot, and gallop, very well, when lost; he has
a mealy nose, some white on his belly, a small star in his
forehead, one of his hind feet white, and some white on
the other, a scar on the footlock joint, cut by a plough
when a colt, which appears as though it had been broke,
and branded on the near buttock I G, very high up, and
much blotted. Whoever conveys the said horse to me,
or gives such intelligence as I may get him again shall have
Twenty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows;
and if stolen, on conviction of the thief, **Five Pounds**,
paid by the subscriber, near **Caroline** court-house.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in
Caroline county, the 1st of June last, a Negro man
named **JAMES**, he is a stout lanky fellow, about 40 years
old, has a good many grey hairs in his head, generally
wears one shoe, having a tender foot, and has a scar on the
top of his head, about mid-way between his great toe and
instep, which was cut with an axe; he had on when he
went away his old cotton winter cloaths, is outwaded, and
it is supposed is sometimes about the plantation of **Jeffery
Dillard**, in **Amherst** county, and sometimes about the
plantation of **Francis Conway**, deceased, in **Orange** coun-
ty. If taken up and brought to me I will give **FORTY
SHILLINGS** reward, besides what the law allows.

ANTHONY THORNTON.

THERE is now in the public prison,
in **Williamsburg**, a Negro fellow named **BOB**, who
says he belongs to **John Ellis** in **Anelia**, and was formerly
the property of one **Lindsay Jarvis** in **Gloucester** county.
His master is desired to fetch him away, and pay charges.

WILLIAM KEEN.

TAKEN up in **Prince Edward** county, on **Bay River**,
a mouse coloured black horse, about 4 feet 4 inches
high, with a blaze in his face, has some white hairs all
over him, paces and trots, half the off hind foot is white,
branded on the near shoulder O, and is about 10 years old.
Posted, and appraised to 41. 10s.

JESSE H. WALTON.

TAKEN up in **Prince Edward** county, a red and white
cow and yearling, with a crop, two flits, and an un-
der keel in the left ear, and an under keel in the right.
They are posted, and appraised to 21. 5s.

GEORGE WALTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 23, 1770.

AGREEABLE to the directions of the
ASSOCIATORS, at their last general meeting, I
appointed the members for each county to carry into exe-
cution the plan which had been agreed on, and the appoint-
ment, with the number of papers to be sent for each coun-
ty, were sent by such conveyances as were thought might
be relied upon. But as, notwithstanding all the care that
could be taken, some of them may have miscarried, I must
request those Gentlemen who have not received them to let
me know of it, that they may be immediately supplied
with others. **PEYTON RANDOLPH**, Moderator.

To be **SOLD** at **Hanover court-house**, on
the first Thursday in September next,
being court day,

THE valuable tract of **LAND** called
SCOTCH TOWN, in that county, containing 4600
acres, either entire, or in parcels, as shall suit purchasers.
A reasonable credit will be given, to be made known at
the day of sale.

On the third Thursday in September, at **King William**
court-house, being that court day, will be **SOLD**, on the
same terms, the **MANSION HOUSE** of the late **John Ro-
binson**, Esq; in **King & Queen** county, with upwards of
1300 acres of high land, and above 600 acres of marsh ad-
joining. Bond and security to be given to
EDMUND PENDLETON, } Adms.
PETER LYONS, }

SLAVES
To be **SOLD** for ready money, to the
highest bidder, on Monday the 17th
of September, at **Alexandria**, being
Fairfax court day,

SEVENTEEN valuable **SLAVES**,
consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among
the number are three valuable forgers, a sawyer,
a collier, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a miller and a baker.
There will be sold at the same time and place, a tract of
LAND, lying on **Pimmit's Run**, near the Falls of **Peto-
mack**, containing about 400 acres; situate with four tene-
ments, two of which are well improved with buildings.
There is a good deal of meadow ground on the run, it
bending on the same for two miles, and is well watered and
timbered. The above slaves and land are part of the estate
of **John Balford**, and sold to satisfy a debt due to the
subscriber. t.d.s. **HECTOR ROSS.**

Just arrived from **AFRICA**,
The **SLAVES**...

SLAVES
The sale of which will begin at **Bermuda Hundred** on
Thursday the 30th instant (Aug) and continue till all are
sold, by
N. B. Merchants notes and orders will be received.

AUGUST 25, 1770.

IHAVE lost out of my pocket, or had
taken from me, a **FIVE POUND** Treasury note, num-
bered 2059, having taken down the number of that, with
others, at the time I received it, but omitted to enter, and
do not know, the date; however, as I believe there were
only two emissions of bills of that denomination, of 50
high a number, one June 8, 1757, and the other October
12, 1758, I conclude it to be of one of those dates, and re-
quest the favour of those to whom a bill of that number
and value may be offered to make enquiry, and endeavor
to trace its progress, since the 31st of last month, when I
received it, and did not miss it till the 9th instant, or to
give intelligence of any discovery to me in **Caroline**, or to
Mr. Edmund Pendleton. I will give a reward of **FIF-
TEEN SHILLINGS** to any person that, having found the
said bill, will restore it to **JOHN BURK.**

Fredericksburg FAIRS

are altered, by a late act of Assembly, from June and Oc-
tober to May and September. The ensuing FAIR will be
on the 24th of the month; and on that or the following
day, the inhabitants and neighbouring Gentlemen propo-
se giving a genteel PURSE for a horse race. Particulars will
be advertised in this paper.

TAPL HANNOCK, August 16, 1770.

INTEND soon to leave this colony
in a few months.
JOHN CORRIE.

To be **SOLD** on the fourth Thursday in
next month, on the premises,

ATRACT of **LAND** lying in **Spotsyl-
vania** county, containing by estimation 228 acres,
whereon Major **William Robinson** lately lived. A few feve-
ral likely **NEGROES**, and some **STOCK** and **HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE**. Six months credit will be allowed for one
half, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchasers
giving bond and security to the administrators of **John
Robinson**, Esq; deceased. 3

To be **RENTED**, and entered on about
the 15th of October next

AWELL frequented **TAVERN** in
town of **Dumfries**, situate near the court house.
For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber, near
the said town. 3 **FOUSHEE TERMS.**

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP CESAR,
WILLIAM WOOD, Commander,

Now lying in Rappahannock river.

WILL take in **TOBACCO** on liberty
of consignment to any merchant in **Bristol**, at eight
pounds per ton. All Gentlemen inclined to supply, are
desired to deliver their notes or orders to **James Mills** of **Mr.
George Lottner**, at **Oriskany**, **Mr. David Tansel** at
York, **Mr. John Smith** at **Hanover**, **Mr. John Hill**, or
to the Captain on board.

THE FIFTY POUND purse, at **Aquia**,
is to be run for, on the second Thursday in Septem-
ber next, on the same terms as the last September purse
was run for. The subscriber is a subscriber to the purse,
but has no horse to run. Any Gentleman that is not a
subscriber, and has a good horse, may run him on easy
terms, by applying to **YELVERTON PEYTON.**

TAKEN up near **Suffex** court house, a dark brind cow
with a white face, her mark is a crop and flit, and
underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and flit in the left.
Posted, and appraised to 21. 15s. **MUSES KNIGHT.**

TAKEN up in **New Kent** county, a pile red heifer,
about three years old, marked with an under bit taken
out of the right ear, and a crop and flit in the left. Posted,
and appraised to 21. 20s. **JOSEPH WATKINS.**

TAKEN up in **Southampton**, a grey horse, about 4 or
5 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and long
tail, branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to 21. **WILLIAM ELIAS.**

STRATFORD, August 8, 1770.

RUN away the 26th of July last, an indentured servant man named THOMAS BENTLEY, born and bound in England for four years; had on when he went away an ozenabrigs coat, jacket and breeches, the coat cuffs red lining, carried with him white and brown thread stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair English and the other Virginia, a sailor's hat bound with black worsted ferrit, two shirts, and sundry other cloaths. He is pale faced, wears his own hair which is light brown, about 6 feet high, has an impudent way of talking and is a coachman by trade. Whoever will take him up and bring him to me, if taken near my house, or joining Westmoreland, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS, if further, or in any province on this continent THREE POUNDS, besides what the law allows.

PHILIP LUDWELL LEE.

At a Court of Directors, appointed by the Act of Assembly, for establishing an HOSPITAL for the Reception of Ideots, Lunatics, and Persons of insane Mind, held at the Capitol the 10th Day of July, 1770.

ORDERED that PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN RANDOLPH, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. and THOMAS EVERARD, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to agree on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and to advertise the building thereof; as also to receive Proposals for that Purpose of the several Undertakers, and to make report of their Proceedings to the next Court.

JACOB BRUCE, C. C. D.

THE Committee appointed have, in Pursuance of the above Order, agreed on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and are ready to treat with all Undertakers, who may incline to engage in the Work. It is to be a large, commodious Brick Building, and to be erected in or as near the City of Williamsburg as conveniently may be.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Elizabeth City, on Sunday the 15th of July last, a Negro fellow named CUFFEE, who confesses himself to be the property of Mr. Henry Deloney, of Mecklenburg county. The owner is desired to send for the said Negro, and pay charges to

EDWARD HURST, Gaoler.

To be RENTED, and entered upon immediately,

THE LONG ORDINARY in Fredericksburg, for the term of three years. Any person inclinable to rent, may be supplied (on reasonable terms) with the furniture in the said house, and a bargain in renting may be depended on, as I have some thoughts of leaving the colony in about 12 months, or as soon as I can settle my affairs. I have for sale several NEGROES, one of which is a valuable house wench, and a very good cook, young, strong, and healthy, who does not breed. Those who have any accounts against me are desired to send or bring them in, in order that I may contrive payment. Those indebted, who doubtless know the occasion of this, will be so kind as to make payment. I take this method to return my sincere thanks, and say I ever have in remembrance, and, when in my power, will repay, with the greatest acknowledgments, to my friends and customers, all former favours, and while I continue in the public way shall be still greatly obliged for a continuance of them; those will, at this time, confer much greater obligations than formerly, therefore will meet with the unfeigned thanks of,

Their most obedient and very humble servant,
B. JOHNSTON.
P. S. Two very valuable LOTS for sale

BLANDFORD, August 7, 1770.

AS I intend for Britain early in the Spring the management of the store kept by me at this place will be given up to Mr. David Russell, on the first of September, from whom the customers will meet with the same good treatment as formerly. In order to prevent disputes (as I shall necessarily be absent near 12 months) I request the favour of those who are indebted to me to come and settle their accounts by the 1st of September, and those who are to be paid, to send in their bills, which will prevent any disputes to themselves and CHARLES DUNCAN.

RICHMOND town, August 7, 1770.

IMPORTED in the Elizabeth, Capt. Howard Esq., a trunk marked C T, with a crow's foot and figure of 4 between the letters, Number 1. Whoever has it in possession is desired to send it to the subscriber, at Richmond. The favour shall be acknowledged, and all charges paid, by

PETER FIELD TRENT.

IMPORTED in the Robert, Capt. Todd, a hoghead marked N A V, Number 19. Whoever has it in possession is desired to send it to Rocky Ridge, to the care of Mr. Crump.

P. F. TRENT.

STOLEN, or strayed, from my plantation near Williamsburg, a dark bay mare, about 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a small star in her forehead, a white speck in one of her eyes, and branded on the near buttock with a dot. Whoever conveys the said mare to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

GABRIEL MAUPIN

To be SOLD, at public auction, pursuant to the testament of the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, of the province of Maryland, deceased, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ONE undivided fifth part of the estate called the Baltimore Iron-Works, near Baltimore-Town, in the province of Maryland, consisting of a furnace, three forges, sundry tracts of land, many servants, slaves, horses, cattle, and other stock belonging thereto. This is part of an estate which is held in common with Charles Carroll, Esq; and other Gentlemen of Maryland. If the purchaser doth not pay the consideration, which the estate may be sold, at the time of executing conveyances for the same, it is expected that he will give bond with approved security, payable in five equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the 4th day of September, 1771, and the other payments on the 4th day of September, in the four next succeeding years, with the legal interest of Maryland, from the date of the said bond, till paid. One of the trustees will attend at the furnace, on the day of sale.

THE executors of the late Colonel CHARLES CARTER having very great reason to believe that his Majesty's assent to the last act of assembly, empowering them to sell a part of the testator's lands, held in fee simple, for the discharge of his debts and legacies, will be very soon obtained, in order for their confirming such sales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon Broad Run and Kettle Run, formerly advertised, will be exposed to sale at Capt. Nevil's, in Fauquier county, on Monday the 1st of October. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the sales, or to make them upon a very short credit upon good security.

THE EXECUTORS.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situated in Nansemond county, 7 miles from Suffolk, and 27 from Norfolk; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two story brick house, with all convenient out buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, Nansemond, t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, Portsmouth.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 10, 1770.

IHAVE just completed a MILL-CHAMBER within 200 yards of Fredericksburg, and convenient to a landing, where sea-vessels may quickly load, that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 bushels of wheat in a year, which is more than my present stock can afford to supply the mill with, without some assistance of my friends.

I therefore propose to manufacture wheat for merchants or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, bolt, and pack the flour, coarse and fine, for four pence sterling for every bushel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran; or for three pence sterling if the bran is left as my own, and I shall charge no more than one shilling and four pence sterling for each flour barrel and nailing, and one shilling and eight pence sterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing, or the mill, as the owner may choose. I cannot undertake to manufacture a less quantity than 100 bushels for any one person on the above terms; a less quantity I shall require the usual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elsewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree, not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing, if they choose it, at the market price, but for whatever flour or ship bread they may want, I will agree to take one third part of the price, and the other two thirds in cash, on three months credit.

I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, especially as the people of this country (now going largely on making wheat) will pay the merchants for that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat, to buy none but what is threshed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it, and if it turns out 60lb. per bushel, the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that standard, the real loss will be equal to a penny a pound, for that it falls short of that weight in each bushel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchase of wheat, and for the sale of flour and ship bread.

ROGER DIXON.

FREDERICK, July 2, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of September next, and to continue the same until July following, at his house, six miles from Winchester. The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in Europe, and his repeated success in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly, on Monday the 8th day of October next, will be exposed for sale on the premises, 2740 acres of land, belonging to the estate of William Armistead, Esq; deceased, lying in the county of Middlesex, on the rivers Rappahannock and Pianketank; the land will be laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to

RALPH WORMELEY,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL, } Trustees.
PHILIP L. GRAYES,

N. B. The trustees may be treated with at any time before the day of sale, at their respective dwelling-houses, in the county aforesaid.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have less business in the way of my profession, I take this method, in order to prevent unnecessary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cause, unless my fee is first paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with interest, 12 months after the date of such bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cause, for the future, meet with the smallest attention, or answer, that does not include either the fee, or such bond for it; and that no person may be deceived, they will please to observe, that it is my determined resolution, to put every such bond in suit, which is not discharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every person who favours me with their business upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmost abilities to serve them. With regard to those, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly set still, and see me reduced to the necessity of selling my slaves to a very great disadvantage, and withhold the small fees due to me, which, if they would have removed that necessity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deserve any further indulgence. Every person therefore indebted to me before the first day of January last, who does not before the first day of August next, either send the money due, or a bond for the same, payable with interest in 12 months, may depend upon being sued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the sum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that sum.

THOMSON MASON.

Indian creek, Northumberland county, May 30, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber three slaves, viz. a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well set, about 25 years old, by trade a shoemaker; also a light Mulatto, about the same size, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occasions a stiffness in it; he is a brother of Michael's, and are supposed to be together; also a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is supposed to be about York. Whoever will deliver them to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, besides what the law allows.

JOHN SMITH.

AUGUST 10, 1770.

LOST in Albemarle county, leading towards Hanover town, a promissory note for fifty five pounds, by Rowland Pride for Joel Hill, payable to Mr. John Tapp, in October General Court ensuing. Whoever is concerned in this, or who has any information from paying the above to any person but myself, or my order; and likewise to forewarn any person from receiving the same.

HOLT RICHESON.

N. B. Any person sending the said note to me in King William county, shall be sufficiently rewarded by H. R.

TAKEN up in Cumberland county, a red steer, with a white face, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and crop and hole in the left. Posted, and appraised to 11. 10s.

GEORGE SMITH, jun.

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, a bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, one glass eye, branded on the near buttock L, and had a small bell on. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

REBECCA WALL.